1: Rivers, W.H.R. The Todas. London and New York: The MacMillan Company, Ltd., 1906.

Pp. xviii, 755; illustrations; 1 map; 4 appendices (including bibliography); glossary; index; 72 genealogical charts.

Omissions: Index (pp. 749-755). [Page numbers [749] to [788] have been assigned to the unpaginated genealogical charts.]

Yale: Nkd71.T7.906r.

[This standard ethnological study of the Todas is based on the author's field work among them in 1901-02. Rivers' primary emphasis has been placed on the religion and sociology of the people; their personalities and physical characteristics have been the subject of studies published by the author and others elsewhere. Full details are provided in this work on the complex social, economic, ritualistic and ceremonial aspects of the dairy organization. The importance of ritual in the dairy structure provides the basis for Rivers' theory that the Todas are a people who possess a religion in process of degeneration--that their religious orientation has been transferred from the formerly highly developed idea of "god" or "gods" to a series of almost entirely ritualistic practices and mechanical formulae applied predominantly

to the dairy animals, dairymen-priests, buildings, vessels and sacred bells. Among other distinctive features of Toda culture the author lists Toda relationships with neighboring tribes of the Nilgiri hills, polyandry, and female infanticide. The division of Toda society into moieties and the resultant cultural distinctions between the two groups, the organization of the clan communities, and the elaborate funeral customs, are also discussed in detail. The glossary on pp. 741-748, category 104, should be consulted for definitions of native words used extensively in the text. The genealogical charts frequently referred to will be found in category 601--Analyst]

Field date: 1901-02
Analyst: Mary L. Bartlett

Evaluation:Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1954

2: Marshall, William E. A Phrenologist Amongst the Todas. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1873.

Pp. xx, 271; 9 tables; 26 illustrations.

Yale: Nkd71. T7. 873m.

[This volume contains a good deal of useful ethnographic information relative to the Toda village, the family, diet, religion, dairying and dairymen priests, funeral and marriage customs, infanticide and polyandry. Statistical demographic data are also supplied. Statements of phrenological theory and inferences about Toda character traits based on these principles have not been marked for categories but will be found with the complete text in category 116. The Reverend G. U. Pope was the author of the final chapter of this volume: A Brief Outline of the Grammar of the Tuda Language (pp. 239-269). --Analyst]

Field date: 1870
Analyst: Mary L. Bartlett

Evaluation: Government Official-5
Processed in 1954

111 Toda

3: Breeks, James Wilkinson. An Account of the Primitive Tribes and Monuments of the Nilagiris. London: India Museum, 1873.

Pp. viii, 137; frontispiece; 3 appendices; 82 plates; map.

Included in Files: pp. 1-39; map; plates III-XI; appendix B (pp. 117-123).

Yale: Nkd72.1455 873b.

[The portions of this volume included in the files deal specifically with the Todas. Information is provided on physical characteristics, mode of life, religion, rites and ceremonies, language, history and traditions. The author was Commissioner of the Nilagiris at the time of his death and the present volume was edited for publication by his wife. The plates follow the textual material and precede the appendix. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Mary L. Bartlett

Evaluation: Government Official-5
Processed in 1954

4: King, W. Ross. The Aboriginal Tribes of the Nilgiri Hills. Journal of Anthropology, No. 1, pp. 18-51. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1870.

Pages processed for other files: Badaga AW50, pp. 19-21; Kota AW55, pp. 39-44, 48-51; Kurumba AW56, pp. 44-46, 48-50; Irula AW53, pp. 46-50.

Yale: NK10.J826

[This article is based primarily on the author's own experiences in the field. It summarizes the main characteristics of the Todas and their neighboring tribes -- the Badagas or, as he calls them, Vadacas, the Kotas, Kurumbas, and Erulas. The author's purpose is to establish the racial origins of these groups. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Eve Glassberg

Evaluation: Government Official-5
Processed in 1954

5: Emeneau, M. B. Toda Marriage Regulations and Taboos. American Anthropologist, n. s. Vol. 39, pp. 103-112. Menasha, Wisconsin, 1937.

Yale: Nk10. Am37. II. 39.

[This article supplements and corrects earlier data provided by Rivers (Source No. 1 this file) pertaining to Toda marriage regulations and taboos. Abstracts of traditions and legends associated with the matrilineal kin groupings are also presented. The author is a linguist who spent three years among the Todas. -- Analyst]

Field date: 1935-37
Analyst: Mary L. Bartlett

Evaluation: Linguist-5
Processed in 1954

6: Murdock, George Peter. The Todas of Southern India. Our Primitive Contemporaries, pp. 107-134. New York: The MacMillan Company, 1934.

Yale: Nkb60. 934m.

[This is a secondary source based on the works of early writers. It serves as a cultural summary of the Todas, and has been marked for category 105 only. --Analyst]

Date of research: 1932
Analyst: Mary L. Bartlett

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4
Processed in 1954

7: Thurston, Edgar. Toda. Castes and Tribes of Southern India, Vol. 7, pp. 116-167. Madras: Government Press, 1909.

24 plates

Yale: Nkd72 I3 909t v. 7

/This source is taken from the last volume of a general survey of tribes and castes in southern India, and since it is only one of the many other groups discussed by Thurston, it is not a complete nor overall study of the Todas. Although it is based on first hand observation and experience, the author makes use of much secondary material, (e.g., W. H. R. Rivers, W. E. Marshall, J. W. Breeks, and R. W. King, sources 1-4 of this file), as background for his own findings. In his original data the author discusses ornamentation, scarification, foreign relations, religion, clothing, funeral practices, games, descriptive somatology, land ownership and transactions, status of women, etc. -- Analyst/

Field Date: no date
Analyst: Millicent Kim

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1963-1964

8: Emeneau, Murray B. Personal Names of the Todas. American Anthropologist, New Series, Vol. 40, pp. 205-223. Menasha: American Anthropological Association, 1938.

HRAF Copy

/This source, written by a linguist, is primarily a discussion of the grammatical structure and derivation of personal names among the Todas. The author's purpose is to illustrate the relationship between the patterns of personal names and the patterns of sib names. He briefly discusses the Coorgs (AW5) to illustrate one type of relationship. With the Todas, he discusses the relationship of their personal names to sacred names or words (religious, sib, objects, places, etc.), sex differences, sexual connotation, songs, deities and borrowed words (English, neighboring tribes, Hindu). He refers to and includes Rivers' name tables (source 1 in this file) in his discussion. --Analyst/

Field date: 1935-1937
Analyst: Millicent Kim

Evaluation: Linguist-5
Processed in 1963

9: Emeneau, Murray B. The Christian Todas. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 81, pp. 93-106. Philadelphia, 1939.

Yale: A5 3p. 375 81

/This source contains specific material on the Toda Christian community and their relationship with the tribal Todas. Although the Christian Todas maintain their own villages, they have been treated as a sub-culture (category 184) in the marking. The author discusses those tribal elements retained and those discarded by the Christian Todas, the alteration of those retained elements by the converts, the attitudes towards and treatment of the converts by the tribal members, and the social and economic relationships maintained or broken between the two groups. He also cites the peculiarities of the Toda-Christian Toda relationship as compared to other tribal groups in the area who also have a sub-community of converted individuals. --Analyst/

Field Date: 1935-1938
Analyst: Millicent Kim

Evaluation: Linguist-5
Processed in 1963-1964

10: Emeneau, Murray B. Toda Culture Thirty-Five Years After: An Acculturation Study. Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol. 19, Part II, pp. 101-121. Poona: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, 1939.

Yale: Fpal2 B46 v.19

/This source is a study of the Todas written by a linguist who is primarily interested in whatever changes may have taken place between the time of W. H. R. Rivers' study (1902) and the time of this survey (1937). The author only discusses those few cultural areas where changes were found (religion, marriage, economic system, land use, population figures, intertribal relations, the influence of the bazaar), concluding that most of these have been merely superficial additions. As a whole, he found the Todas in very much the same state as Rivers did and changes due to outside influences were found to be extremely slight. --Analyst/

Field date: 1935-1937
Analyst: Millicent Kim

Evaluation: Linguist-5
Processed in 1963-1964

11: Emeneau, Murray B. Toda Menstruation Practices. New Indian Antiquary, Extra Series, Vol. 1, pp. 82-84. Bombay: Karnatak Publishing House, 1939.

Yale: Bj41 7h 1

/The author, a linguist, describes the menstruation practices of Toda women and contrasts them to those of other Indian communities, specifically the Kotas and Badagas. He also discusses the association between menstrual regulations among the Todas and those regulations of the dairy-complex, as he finds restrictions in this area to be the most stringent. --Analyst/

Field date: 1935-1938
Analyst: Millicent Kim

Evaluation: Linguist-5
Processed in 1963

12: Emeneau, M. B. Language and Social Forms: A Study of Toda Kinship and Dual Descent. In, Leslie Spier, A. Irving Hallowell, and Stanley S. Newman, eds., Language, Culture and Personality: Essays in Memory of Edward Sapir, pp. 158-179. Menasha, Wisconsin: Sapir Memorial Publication Fund, 1941.

Personal Copy of T. J. O'Leary.

[This source presents a detailed study of the kinship system of the Nilgiris Toda in South India, along with an analysis of the functioning of the two sib-systems (patrilineal and matrilineal) in relation to one another and to the society as a whole. In his description of the above aspects of Toda society the author attempts to use native songs which he considers as the Toda art form of highest prestige, to verify certain parts of his data (e.g., when two persons sing together, special care would be taken to use the correct kinship terms in the song relevant to the degree of relationship of the two participating singers). The source concludes with a critique of the theories of the "origin" of the Toda (especially Rivers' theory of a Malabar origin).]

Field date: 1935-1938
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Linguist-5
Processed in 1965

13: Peter, H. R. H. Prince. A Study of Polyandry. The Hague: Mouton & Company, 1963.

Pp. 601; introduction; 44 plates; 4 figures; 2 sketches; 6 maps; 48 tables; appendices; bibliography.

Personal copy of C. S. Ford.

[Only pp. 240-300 and accompanying plates (figs. 18-33), map, and tables (21-25) have been processed for this file.]

[This section, which is only one of several on various polyandrous tribal groups contained in this volume on polyandry, was written on the basis of two field trips made by the author in the summer of 1939 and from May to September in 1949. The author, a professional anthropologist, presents in this source a general background study of Toda culture, covering briefly such aspects of ethnology as topography, settlement patterns, population, religion, relations with surrounding tribes, language, social organization, ceremonials during childhood, child care and feeding, infanticide, and the dairy complex. With this information as background, the author then proceeds to a more

13: Peter, H. R. H. Prince.

detailed discussion of Toda polyandry, much of which is based on his study of the village of Melgarsh (chief village of the Melgarsh modol). The source also contains several life histories (primarily of children's behavior), obtained from the study of the village above.

The bibliography for this source will be found in category 113 only.]

Field date: 1939, 1949
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1964-1965